

CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 14th March 1894.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.		A suggestion for compelling the grain firms at Gadarwara, district Narsinghpur (Central Provinces), to give up the proceeds of the charitable contributions they raise from importers of food-grains to be applied to purposes of public utility.	
Appointment of officials in Hyderabad with the approval of Mr. Plowden	110	The Muhammadans in India advised to examine their present fallen condition and act accordingly	114
One Rajab Ali, a Native Christian, at Hyderabad	110	Society for the relief of released prisoners	114
The Rampur Civil Court and the "heirs" of the late Nawab Saifdar Ali Khan of that State	110	Saiyid Muhammad Raza of Walipura, Bulandshahr district, recommended for appointment as Tahsildar	115
Marriage of the Nawab of Rampur	110	Applications to the Moradabad Municipal Board for the construction of houses	115
II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.		III.—EDUCATION.	
The National Congress alleged to have been the cause of the present friction between the Hindus and Mussalmans	111	Comments on the curricula of studies prescribed for the schools in the Panjab	115
Levy of import duties	111	IV.—RAILWAY.	
Ditto	111	Intermediate class carriages on the East Indian Rne	115
Ditto	111	V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Ditto	112	An assault-at-arms at the Agra city	115
Ditto	112	Case of a Hindu mendicant who established a temple without permission at Agra	116
Steady rise in the price of gold in India	112	Two Hindu temple cases, Agra	116
Mixed cases	112	A highway robbery at Almora	116
Bribery and corruption	113	Dakaiti at the Sahara village, Agra district	116
Memorial of the Oudh talukdars regarding the revision of settlement	113		
Alleged misconduct of Shaikh Mehdi Hasan, Munsif at Shamli, Muzaffarnagar	113		
Municipal elections at Mirzapur	113		
Need for free distribution of the <i>Police Gazette</i>	113		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
Monthly.						
1	Bharat Pratap	Moradabad	Partap Kishun	For Jan. ...	14th Mar. ...	550 copies.
2	Kayasth Samachar	Allahabad	Awadh Bihari Lal, M.A.	" Feb. ...	8th " ...	257 "
Bi-monthly.						
3	Akhtar-i-Hind	Amroha (Moradabad).	Muhammad Majid Husain.	5th Mar. ...	9th Mar. ...	123 copies.
4	Khurshaid-i-Nanpuri	Nanpura (Bahraich).	Maulvi Yahya Ali	1st " ...	14th " ...	"
5	Tohfa-i-Qadiri	Ballia	Abdul Qadir	" " ...	10th " ...	123 copies.
Tri-monthly.						
6	Akhbar-i-Imamia	Lucknow	Sayyid Akid Ali	12th Feb. ...	10th Mar. ...	275 copies.
7	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	Amin-ul-din	20th Feb. & 1st Mar.	14th " ...	45 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
Urdu—(continued).						
Tri-monthly—(continued).						
				1893-94.	1894.	
8	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Baksh ...	10th Mar.	12th Mar. ...	225 copies
9	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggo Khán ...	" " ...	11th " ...	200 "
10	Náir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	" " ...	12th " ...	40 "
Weekly.						
11	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Hussin ...	7th Mar. ...	11th Mar. ...	230 copies
12	Agra Punch ...	Ditto ...	Ahíd-ul-din Beg ...	8th " ...	10th " ...	185 "
13	Akhbár-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	6th " ...	" " ...	65 "
14	Akhbár-i-Iskám ...	Agra ...	Abdul Majid Khán...	8th " ...	" " ...	528 "
15	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	7th " ...	" " ...	660 "
16	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Kishun Sarup ...	10th " ...	12th " ...	625 "
17	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	" " ...	14th " ...	128 "
18	Ans ...	Ditto ...	Sajjad Hussain ...	9th " ...	11th " ...	200 "
19	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	8th " ...	10th " ...	400 "
20	Dab-dab-i-Qasari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	3rd " ...	" " ...	250 "
21	Hámid-ul-Iskám ...	Moradabad ...	Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim.	27th Feb. ...	13th " ...	"
22	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad Varmá	7th Mar. ...	10th " ...	300 copies
23	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	28th Jan. & 4th Mar.	13th " ...	250 "
24	Kármah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yaqub...	10th Mar. ...	14th " ...	275 "
25	Káyaath Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Dipnarayan Varmá...	9th " ...	13th " ...	500 "
26	Mata-i-Nár ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	10th " ...	" " ...	45 "
27	Mauj-i-Narbada ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	16th Feb. & 1st. & 8th Mar.	8th & 12th " ...	200 "
28	Mehr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	7th Mar. ...	11th " ...	435 "
29	Naiyar-i-Kam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	5th " ...	10th " ...	300 "
30	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamná Dás Biswas...	7th " ...	9th " ...	450 "
31	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Alah Baksh ...	8th " ...	14th " ...	117 "
32	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Hussain ...	" " ...	10th " ...	350 "
33	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	" " ...	9th " ...	500 "
34	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Kishun ...	" " ...	11th " ...	375 "
35	Risq-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" " ...	12th " ...	350 "
36	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	28th Jan. & 4th Mar.	13th " ...	250 "
37	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Banwari Lal ...	12th Mar. ...	14th " ...	150 "
38	Tokfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	6th " ...	10th " ...	410 "
39	Tut-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Hussain ...	28th Feb. & 8th Mar.	8th & 13th " ...	570 "
40	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Muhammad Safdar Hasan.	5th Mar. ...	8th " ...	"
Daily.						
41	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasad ...	8th to 14th Mar. ...	8th to 14th-Mar. ...	508 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
Urdu-English.						
Bi-weekly.						
42	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtaz-ul-din ...	6th & 9th Mar. ...	8th & 11th Mar. ...	441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government).
Hindi.						
Monthly.						
43	Devanagri Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Gauri Datt ...	For Feb. ...	9th Mar. ...	210 copies
44	Sanadhyopkarak ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shankar Lal,	From June to Dec...	14th " ...	"
Bi-monthly.						
45	Káyaath Conference Prakash,	Lucknow ...	Dipnarayan Varmá...	9th Mar. ...	14th Mar. ...	"
Weekly.						
46	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	5th Mar. ...	8th Mar. ...	104 copies
47	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishna Varmá	" " ...	9th " ...	1,500 "
48	Khichri Samachar ...	Mirzapur ...	Mádhó Prasad ...	3rd " ...	11th " ...	300 "
49	Nagari Nirad ...	Ditto ...	Káshi Prasad ...	8th " ...	" " ...	400 "
50	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth Tiwari,	22nd Feb. & 1st & 8th Mar.	" " ...	500 "
51	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Kashyá Chálak Dán...	5th Mar. ...	9th " ...	65 "
Daily.						
52	Hindustan ...	Kálikankar (Partabgarh).	Devi Dayal Shukla...	7th to 13th Mar. ...	8th to 14th Mar. ...	500 copies
Hindi-Urdu.						
Monthly.						
53	Jat Samachar ...	Kagarel (Agra).	Chandhri Kanhai Singh.	For Feb. ...	8th Mar. ...	650 copies
Weekly.						
54	Káshi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	9th Mar. ...	12th Mar. ...	450 copies (including 340 copies taken by Government).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(continued).			1894.	1894.	
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
55	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahāvīr Prasad ...	3rd, 7th, 10th & 14th Feb.	10th & 14th Mar. ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
56	Sabodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	7th Mar. ...	12th Mar. ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
57	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nāgpur ...	Sadda Shiva Rām Chandra Patwardhan.	5th Mar. ...	8th Mar. ...	375 copies.
	GORKHA.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
58	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishna Varmā	9th Mar. ...	12th Mar. ...	500 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Azad
March 9th, 1894.

Appointment of officials in Hyderabad
with the approval of Mr. Plowden.

1. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, advertizing to the rumour that Mr. Plowden has requested the Nizam's Government to appoint no official without his approval, highly disapproves of his proceeding, on the ground that the exercise of such power by a Resident in a State would be an unjust interference with the rights of the ruling chief and his ministers, who are sure to resent it, and would shift all responsibility for the good administration of the State from their shoulders to those of the Government of India.

Tar-i-Hind
February 28th, 1894.

One Rajab Ali, a Native Christian, at
Hyderabad.

2. The *Tar-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 28th February, publishes a communication from Abdulla Hasrati who makes an attack on one Rajab Ali, a Native Christian. He is represented to be a man of notoriously bad character and alleged to have once been whipped and several times imprisoned for criminal offences. Maulvi Chiragh Ali at Hyderabad is accused of keeping him in his own house for the last four or five years, receiving bribes through him and making use of him in other ways. His intimacy with Maulvi Chiragh Ali enabled him to cultivate friendship with Akbar Jang and some other noblemen at Hyderabad. He has published books which are calculated to fill the minds of those noblemen with exaggerated ideas of their own importance and power, and thus induce them to defy the authority of the ruling prince. Maulvi Chiragh Ali has lately removed the man from his own house and placed him into a separate house, but this cannot absolve the Maulvi from responsibility. Nawab Sarwar Jang, who holds the reins of Government at present, ought to expel Rajab Ali from Hyderabad, otherwise he will be responsible for any difficulties which may be created by that mischievous and intriguing man.

Jam-i-Jamshed
March 4th, 1894.

The Rampur Civil Court and the
"heirs" of the late Nawab Safdar Ali
Khan of that State.

3. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad) of the 4th March, received on the 13th idem, complains that, as the "heirs" of the late Nawab Muhammad Safdar Ali Khan of Rampur did not allow his property to be placed under the management of the Court of Wards, left Rampur territory and settled at Moradabad, the Rampur Civil Court has been very ready to decree suits filed against them. There is one Sahibzada Ahmad Ali Khan *alias* Babban Sahib, who is a relative of the late Nawab Safdar Ali Khan, and received a monthly allowance as a gift from the latter during his lifetime. This man filed a suit for Rs. 55,000, alleging that he had lent this sum to the late Nawab as a loan, and obtained a decree for the same with costs on the bare oral evidence of one or two false, low-class witnesses. Now Safdar Ali was a rich man, and held a considerable landed property, from which he received a large income annually. He himself used to advance money to others on mortgage of property, &c. He had 4 or 5 lakhs deposited with the well-known Seth of Mathura, and about Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000 in the firm of the treasurer of the Rampur State. He never borrowed any money from anybody. Again, Babban Sahib, who depended on Safdar Ali for support, was not only indebted to the latter but to others as well. He is still in debt, and it passes comprehension how he could have himself lent money to Safdar Ali. Again, a lady who declares herself to be a wife of the late Nawab Safdar Ali has come forward to claim a dower of one or one and a half lakhs of rupees, and she has been readily granted a decree in Rampur. All this is only a foretaste of the troubles which the heirs of Nawab Safdar Ali are likely to be subjected to by the State. But the North-Western Provinces Government ought to come to the help of the persecuted heirs of the late Nawab and save them their property from the hands of such decree-holders (claimants) as described above.

Azad
March 9th, 1894.

Marriage of the Nawab of Rampur.

4. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, says that 6 lakhs of rupees were sanctioned for the marriage expenses of the Nawab of Rampur, and that the State officers appear to have made suitable arrangements according to the Oriental custom. But the dancing parties, the feasts and the distribution of suits of clothes reflect little credit on the sagacity of the officers. At least a portion of the amount should be devoted to promoting the interests of the

poor Musalman community to which His Highness belongs. He will shortly be installed and entrusted with full power, when the public will have occasion to see what benefit he has derived from his English education and his voyage round the world.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

5. The *Mauj-i-Narbudda* (Hosangabad), of the 1st March, received on the 8th idem, observes that nothing but the National Congress seems to have been the cause of the present strained relations between the Hindus and Musalmans. The Congressists did not, of course, start with the idea of expelling from the country the Muhammadans first and the Englishmen afterwards. But the Musalmans

MAUJ-I-NARBUDDA
March 1st, 1894.

The National Congress alleged to have been the cause of the present friction between the Hindus and Musalmans.

generally refused to join the movement from the very beginning, because though they asked for the same privileges and concessions as the Congressists, yet the former did so humbly and gently, and the latter by show of influence and numbers. This naturally gave rise to friction between the Hindus and Musalmans, which went on steadily increasing as time passed. At last one community (Hindus) seeing that the *misguided* community, as they were pleased to regard the other (Musalmans), would not by any means be persuaded to sail with them in the same boat, picked a quarrel with the latter on the plea of kine slaughter, and then under each and every religious pretext they could find. Hindus and Musalmans no doubt fell out now and then with each other on religious grounds before the Congress came into existence, but never did riots between them assume such proportions as they did last year. Thus, because Musalmans would not join the Congress for extorting political privileges from the British Government but keep to their policy of quietly obeying the Government they are persecuted (by the Hindus), and have not only to suffer death on that account but are themselves dishonoured, their temples are outraged, and even pulled down, their properties are plundered, &c. But as the Muhammadans have adopted the policy of meekness and humility, all that they can do at present is to call upon the Government for obeying and respecting which they have brought all these miseries on them to adopt measures to rid them of the same.

6. The *Nāgarī Nīrad* (Mirzapur), of the 8th March, in an article headed "Gross Partiality," observes that in order to meet the deficit of 3½ crores in the new Budget an import duty of 5 per cent. will be levied on all goods, except cloth and gold, which will yield a revenue of one crore and forty

NAGARĪ NĪRAD.
March 8th, 1894.

Levy of import duties.

lakhs a year. Lord Kimberley told the deputation from the Manchester mill owners that it was not yet necessary to levy a duty on cloth. What could be a greater necessity than that which is at present staring the Government of India in the face? The Secretary of State cares more for the Lancashire votes than for the interests of the Indians. But the Government of India should have the courage of its convictions and impose a duty on cotton goods like other imports.

7. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 5th March, states that the exemption of cotton yarn and cloth from the import duty is due to the great power and influence possessed by the Lancashire weavers. The Government has been obliged to accede to their wishes, turning a deaf ear

BHĀRAT JĪWAN.
March 5th, 1894.

The same.

to the prayers of the poor and helpless natives. Referring to the rumour that an export duty will be levied on jute but not on indigo, the editor observes that the Government is afraid to tread on the toes of the powerful Anglo-Indian indigo planters, but can have no hesitation in taxing the poor Bengal peasantry who grow jute, and upon whom the duty will press very heavily. Again, there is no reason why opium and tobacco should not be taxed if other exports are. Salt, which is a necessary of life, is taxed, but European cotton goods are exempt. Is this justice?

8. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, observes that the people, being reduced to poverty and groaning under their present heavy burdens, awaited with extreme anxiety the announcement by the Financial Minister of the ways and means by which he intended to fill the large gap

AZĀD.
March 9th, 1894.

The same.

in the Imperial treasury. After alluding to the measures which the Government of India has decided to adopt, the *Azad* remarks that there is a general consensus of opinion as to the inexpediency of the exemption of cotton cloth. The India Council, including the Secretary of State, was in favour of the revival of cotton import duties, but he had to give way to the Cabinet. Even the *London Times*, which has little sympathy with the natives, expresses disapproval of the exemption of cloth. It is really no wise policy to exempt cotton goods, which form a large portion of the imports, and tax others which are imported in considerably smaller quantities. The increase in the duty on kerosine oil will also affect the masses, as that oil is largely used by them owing to the dearth of vegetable oil. In conclusion, the *Azad* remarks that the expedients adopted are only of a temporary nature. The finances cannot possibly be placed on a sound footing until the expenditure is reduced. But judging from the habitual disregard of economy by Government there is no hope that it will ever care to save the treasury from the blood-sucking leeches which is on a fair way towards entire bankruptcy.

HINDUSTÁN.
March 7th, 1894.

9. The *Hindustán* (Lucknow), of the 7th March, after quoting some figures from the Financial Minister's speech in the Legislative Council on the 1st idem in respect of the financial position of the Government of India, and referring

The same.

to the new import duties, observes that India, which felt her existing burdens too heavy, has been saddled with an additional taxation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores in order to provide funds for the maintenance of the expensive administration. If economies could not be effected to a larger extent than 2 crores, and it was absolutely necessary to raise the remaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores by fresh taxation, the best plan would be to levy an import duty on cotton goods. But the Home Government was afraid to displease Lancashire, which is strong enough to turn it out of office at any time. The Government of India is opposed to the exemption of cotton goods, and therefore it is incumbent on the people to espouse its cause in this matter.

HINDUSTÁN.
March 9th & 10th,
1894.

10. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 9th and 10th March, urges that the Indian currency should be reformed, the Home charges reduced and the Indian treasury relieved of all expenses connected with the Consular agencies

The same.

in China and Persia and the garrisons in Burma, Baluchistan and Gilgit. The grant of exchange compensation allowances to European officers who receive large salaries is unjustifiable and should be discontinued. Again, the European officers in this country are paid on too liberal a scale, as will be readily perceived from a comparison of their salaries with those of the officers in Ceylon. The pay of a Commissioner in Bengal is Rs. 38,000 a year, while that of the Agent to the Governor-General in Ceylon does not exceed Rs. 17,000. The Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon receives Rs. 12,000 a year, while the Director in Bengal gets double that amount. The Inspector-General of Police in Bengal draws Rs. 30,000 against Rs. 12,000 in Ceylon. Hence, it is clear that the salaries of the Anglo-Indian officers could be much curtailed without difficulty. In conclusion, the *Hindustán* lays stress on the extension of the import duty to cotton goods.

KARNÁMAH.
March 10th, 1894.

11. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 10th March, giving statistics of the large quantities of gold obtained from the mines in various parts of India and Burma during the year 1891, observes that notwithstanding a large indigenous supply of gold every year, the price of the

Steady rise in the price of gold in India.

metal goes on steadily rising in this country. When the British rule was established no gold mines were worked here, and still gold sold at Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 a tola, whereas it now sells at Rs. 30 a tola. Should the Government establish a gold currency at such a time, the yellow metal would become dearer still, and even well-to-do Indians could not afford to buy it. The continual depreciation of silver and appreciation of gold here are quite inexplicable to the writer.

RAHBAR.
March 8th, 1894.

12. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th March, states that the Calcutta newspapers have referred to a number of mixed cases in which there have been alleged failures of justice. The native public labours under the apprehension that natives stand on a footing of equal-

Mixed cases.

ty with Europeans. But the latter are the rulers and the former their subjects, and therefore it is no matter for surprise if Europeans are allowed to kill natives with impunity.

13. The *Tatt-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 28th February, complains that bribery and corruption prevail to a fearful extent in this country, particularly in the North-Western Provinces, and is astonished to notice that even pleaders themselves take money from their clients in order to pay bribes to the subordinate officials. An idea of the evil may be gathered from the circumstance that an *ahlmad*, whose pay is only Rs. 25 a month, is to be found driving a carriage and pair and keeping a courtesan, and that his expenses are not less than Rs. 200 a month. In order to check the evil, it is necessary that the givers of bribes should be exempted from punishment and that the officers should keep an eye on their subordinates.

Bribery and corruption.

TATT-I HIND.
February 28th, 1894.

14. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 7th March, publishes the memorial in vernacular which the talukdars of Oudh have submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner in connection with the revision of settlement, and observes that their request, which is a very reasonable one, should commend itself to His Honor. The Settlement Officers need not make any fresh inquiries, but should revise the assessments according to the village records kept up by kanungos under the control of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, such records being accepted as accurate. In that case the landholders would be saved a great deal of unnecessary worry and trouble. The *Hindustani* seldom finds itself in a position to endorse the views of the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow in any matter, but it highly approves of his proposal regarding the revision of settlement. He has recommended assessments being revised with the help of old records, protesting against the employment of amins.

Memorial of the Oudh talukdars regarding the revision of settlement.

HINDUSTANI
March 7th, 1894.

15. The *Rahbar* (Meerut), of the 8th March, states that the editor has received copy of a petition which the vakils at Shamli, in the Muzaffarnagar district, have forwarded to the Allahabad High Court against the Munsif, Shaikh Mehdi Hasan, B.A. (Cantab.), LL.B., and Barrister-at-Law. Serious charges have been brought against him in the petition. He has been accused of drinking, lewdness, abusing suitors and vakils and committing irregularities. It is a matter of deep regret that a man who has received high education in England should be guilty of such gross misconduct. Mr. Bateman, the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur, is making an inquiry by order of the High Court.

Alleged misconduct of Shaikh Mehdi Hasan, Munsif at Shamli, Muzaffarnagar.

RAHBAR.
March 8th, 1894.

16. The *Nagari Nivad* (Mirzapur), of the 8th March, complains that the system regarding the municipal elections at Mirzapur is very unsatisfactory and that the subordinate officials have everything their own way. Many of the members take little interest in municipal affairs and readily support every proposal made by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Municipal Board. The Chairman should introduce the system prevailing at Allahabad and other places in order that more competent men may be elected.

Municipal elections at Mirzapur.

NAGARI NIVAD.
March 8th, 1894.

17. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 8th March, urges that the distribution of the *Police Gazette* should not be confined to officials, but due publicity should be given to it in order that the public may know and criticize the proceedings of the Police Department. There is nothing confidential about the circulars and orders of the Inspector-General of Police, the appointments, transfers, promotions, reductions, &c., of police officials, the rewards offered for the arrest of offenders, and so forth, which are usually printed in the *Police Gazette*. The descriptive rolls of absconded offenders and escaped convicts are the only things which may at first appear to be of a secret nature. But such men know very well that their descriptive rolls will be published in the *Police Gazette*, and thus the free publication of that Gazette far from doing any harm would enable

Need for free distribution of the *Police Gazette*.

POLICE NEWS.
March 8th, 1894.

the public to assist the police in identifying and arresting the men. However, if there be anything which ought to be kept confidential it may be printed in the Secret Abstract of the Special Branch and not in the *Police Gazette*.

MAVJ-I-NARBUDDA.
March 8th, 1894.

18. The *Mavj-i-Narbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 8th March, states that at Gad-arwara, in the Narsinghpur district (Central Provinces), there is a great mart for food-grains and cotton. Some years ago there occurred a famine there, and the respectable people of the place agreed to levy a sort of tax on all kinds of food-grains brought there for sale (to help the poor). This tax is still in force. During the first two years of its existence some of its proceeds were applied to charitable purposes. But subsequently no good use of the money has been made, and every firm has thousands of rupees credited in its books under that head. Surely the tax raised from the food-grains is public money and is realized both from Hindu and Musalman importers, and the firms have no business to appropriate it to their temples or other religious purposes. If the Chief Commissioner were to turn his attention to this matter, the writer would show the way how the firms could easily be persuaded to give up the money in question, which should have accumulated to about Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 by this time, and might be usefully applied to educational, medical and other purposes of public utility in the district.

A suggestion for compelling the grain firms at Gad-arwara, district Narsinghpur (Central Provinces), to give up the proceeds of the charitable contributions they raise from importers of food-grains to be applied to purposes of public utility.

ALWAGT.
March 7th, 1894.

19. The *Alwagt* (Gorakhpur), of the 7th March, stating how the Muhammadans of the present day have fallen from the exalted position they once held in India, observes that this is due to their priding themselves upon being the descendants of their ancestors who conquered this country and to their neglect of receiving English education. All the important posts were held by them when the British people became the rulers of India. But through ignorance or prejudice they spurned to serve under the British Government or learn English, and the result is that now they are to be found holding no better posts than those of chaukidars, constables, orderlies, butlers, &c. This disdain of the Muhammadans to everything English afforded a good opportunity to Hindus to acquire English education and obtain good Government posts. In the North-Western Provinces some Musalmans are still seen holding respectable posts under Government, but in Bengal, Madras and Bombay hardly any such appointments are held by them. They are also a comparatively poor people, never having taken pains to amass wealth even in the days of their ascendancy in India. They thus hold a very inferior position in all respects among the various communities living in this country. They should then weigh well their position. They are subjects of the same sovereign as the Hindus and other classes of men, and as such they should regard one another as brethren. But as they are poorer, weaker, &c., than other communities, they should forget their former greatness, and even allow and put up with highhandedness or excesses which other communities might choose to practise on them just in the same spirit of forbearance and quiet as a younger member of a family exhibits if an elder takes advantage of his position in any way, holding fast to the principle that the well-being and prosperity of the whole family depend on his adopting the meek attitude under the circumstances.

The Muhammadans in India advised to examine their present fallen condition and act accordingly.

ODDH AKHBAR.
March 14th 1894.

20. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, publishes in a supplement the proceedings of an influential meeting held at the Government House, Lucknow, on the 24th February, under the presidency of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, to consider the advisability of the establishment of a society for the relief of released prisoners. Sir John Tyler and Munshi Nawal Kishor, C. I. E., were appointed Honorary Joint Secretaries, and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 17,000 were promised on the spot. The Society will commence its work when it has a monthly income of Rs. 100. The *Oudh Akhbār* draws attention to the good aims and objects of the movement, and calls upon the talukdars, landholders and other well-to-do classes to support it.

Society for the relief of released prisoners.

21. The *Tūt-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 28th February, received on 8th March, states that the village of Walipura, in the

Saiyid Muhammad Raza of Walipura, Bulandshahr district, recommended for appointment as Tahsildār.

Bulandshahr district, formerly belonged to the forefathers of Saiyid Muhammad Raza, the tutor to the sons of the Prime Minister of Patiala at the Aligarh

College, but that the village was confiscated by Government during the Mutiny. He appealed to Government showing the innocence of his forefathers and asking for the restoration of the village, but his petition was rejected. He has received a good education and is personally known to the present Chief Secretary to Government. It would be well if he were appointed a Tahsildār or Nāib Tahsildār.

Tūt-i-Hind.
February 28th, 1894.

22. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th March, complains that the

Applications to the Moradabad Municipal Board for the construction of houses.

Moradabad Municipal Board has sanctioned the proposal of its Secretary, to the effect that every man who applies for permission to build a house should deposit with the application four annas or eight annas

as the fee of the amīn who may be engaged by the Board to prepare the plan of the house, according as the house is to be a mud or masonry building. The measure is open to several objections. The levy of the fee will make an addition to the existing heavy taxation, and there will be more delay than at present in the sanction of applications, as the amīn will contrive to occupy several days' time to prepare the plans. Moreover, he will endeavour to levy blackmail from the petitioners.

Rahbar.
March 8th, 1894.

III.—EDUCATION.

23. A correspondent of the *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 6th March, in criticising the curricula of the studies prescribed by the

Comments on the curricula of studies prescribed for the schools in the Panjāb.

educational authorities for schools in the Panjāb, complains that not only too many books are prescribed for boys of tender age but that some of

them are so difficult that the men who are appointed to teach them do not perhaps themselves understand them. The result is that the young student, burdened with such a crushing weight of study and racked with concomitant anxiety to get up History, Geography, Arithmetic, Persian, &c., &c., both his mental and physical growth is stunted and he becomes a victim to weak sight, weak heart and weak brain. Many a student before he has had time to reap the fruit of his labours is prematurely cut off, succumbing to his hard study, and leaving a life-long grief to his parents and other dear relatives. It is not at all necessary that the little boys of the primary classes should be taught Geography and Persian, in addition to Arithmetic, Urdu and English which are quite sufficient for them. The Middle Class students too are unnecessarily bothered with such stiff Persian books as the *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* and the *Diwān-i-Nishāt*. A consideration of the above facts will suffice to convince a man that the present educational system, however well-intentioned it may be, "is not intended (calculated?) to make boys able men but to pour (as it were) caustic into the roots of the green saplings of a rising nation."

TOHFA-I-HIND.
March 6th, 1894.

IV.—RAILWAY.

24. A correspondent of the *Police News* (Meerut), of the 8th March, complains that, though the East Indian Railway is

Intermediate class carriages on the East Indian line.

the best managed line in this country, the intermediate class carriages attached to the passenger trains on that line are generally no better than the third class carriages, and that third class passengers sometimes are allowed to travel in those carriages.

POLICE NEWS.
March 8th, 1894.

VI.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

25. The *Akhbār-i-Islām* (Agra), of the 8th March, complains that the

AKHBAR-I-ISLAM.
March 8th, 1894.

An assault-at-arms at the Agra city.

troops engaged in an assault-at-arms, fired guns and rifles in the streets and lanes of the Agra city, causing a suspension of traffic and reminding the people of the days of the Mutiny.

The firing of guns may serve to strike terror into the hearts of the people, but will greatly damage the old buildings of the city.

AKHBAIR-I-INDIA.
March 9th, 1894.

Case of a Hindu mendicant who established a temple without permission at Agra.

26. The same paper states that a Hindu mendicant obtained permission from the Magistrate of Agra for the establishment of a *pidu* (a place where water is supplied to thirsty people) near a Muhammadan mosque at Muhalla Rakabganj, Agra, but that he quietly turned the place into a temple. When the shell was blown and the bell rung, the Musalmans reported the matter to the Magistrate who stopped the temple and punished the mendicant.

DASTAK-I-HIND.
March 1st, 1894.

Two Hindu temple cases, Agra.

27. The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st March, received on 14th idem, referring to the same case, observes that the man was fined Rs. 30 and ordered to demolish the house within 48 hours. He was to be fined Rs. 5 a day for the period that the house was not pulled down. As he was unable to pay the fine he was sent to prison. Another application, which was filed against a Hindu female gardener, accusing her of having lately placed idols at Khwajaghat without permission, was rejected. It was found on inquiry that the idols had long been there and that there was no ground to apprehend a disturbance of the peace. The police were, however, ordered to apply, if necessary, for bonds being taken from the parties concerned to keep the peace.

ALMORA AKHBAIR.
March 5th, 1894.

A highway robbery at Almora.

28. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 5th March, in its local news columns, complains that on the 26th February at quarter to 8 in the evening three women, who were going to attend a marriage feast, were attacked and robbed of their ornaments by dakaits near the sarai, who shut up their mouths by force to prevent them from raising an alarm. There was a time when thefts and robberies were quite unknown in the hills, and men did not even bolt their doors at night. The editor is of opinion that the increase of crime in Almora is due to the prevalence of gaming, the advent of bad characters from other places and the negligence of the police.

NASTIK-I-AGRA.
March 7th, 1894.

Dakaits at the Sahara village, Agra district.

29. The *Nastik-i-Agra*, of the 7th March, complains that some travellers were attacked by a band of dakaits at the Sahara village, situated on the road between Agra and Fatehpur. One pleader is said to have been hurt.

ALLAHABAD :

The 12th March 1894.

PRIYA DAS, M. A.,

} Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.